

## IT DEPENDS ON DEMOCRATS

## KENTUCKY MAY BE SWUNG INTO THE REPUBLICAN RANKS.

Henry Watterson Says That There is no Straddle of the Fence on the Silver Question and That All Men Are in the Deepest Earnest for a Solid Dollar.

Chicago, June 12.—Hon. Henry Watterson to-day said: "There is one thing that can swing the state of Kentucky into the republican column this year, and that is the democratic party. If the convention ten days hence declares in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 or any other low ratio from 25,000 to 40,000 voters will support the republican ticket. 'Everybody knows that the defection of so many democrats means. The party cannot straddle the question now. It must either stand by the national party platform of 1892 and support the honest dollar or must declare war on the principles adopted by the national administration and the real leaders of the party. Senator Blackburn and Mr. Hardin are working hard for free silver. President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle are urging the state to stick fast to the moorings of safe democracy. 'The republican state convention was a representative gathering, which any man might be proud of. Thousands of democrats are already dissatisfied and would eagerly seize on a free silver plank as a pretext for bolting the ticket. The mission of the democratic party is gone when its representatives cascade aside its principles. The populist banner is the black flag under which all the elements of disaffection should array themselves. 'Blackburn and Hardin are too moss-backed to lead such a motley host.'"

## SILVER MEN IN SESSION.

## Governors Rubbed Noses With Red Faced Men at the Convention.

Memphis, Tenn., June 12.—When Chairman Brown of the Central Bimetallic league of Shelby county, Tennessee, let fall his gavel in the auditorium at 2 o'clock this afternoon, he faced 2,000 men, every one of whom had sworn allegiance to the cause of silver. Although it was an army without banners, it was not without insignia. On the breast of every soldier was a red badge bearing the words "16 to 1." The 16 was printed in silver lettering and the 1 in gold. At the top was a picture of a silver dollar. Nothing more was needed to tell why the big assemblage, the greater portion of which was made up of the agricultural element, had left home almost in the midst of the harvest season and faced the blandishments of June sun in Tennessee.

It was in some respects an ill-assorted crowd, having one thing only in common. Governors rubbed noses with red-faced men whose brown hands showed plainly the marks of the plow, and populist politicians with odd growths on their chins shook hands with Democrats and Republicans. Of the latter there were several in the convention. Twenty-six states and territories were represented in delegations varying from a half dozen to a half hundred. In the main it was a southern affair, every state in Dixie being represented. All the silver-producing states also took part, as did a number of the western states and one middle state, Pennsylvania. On the platform behind the chairman sat a distinguished assemblage, including not less than a hundred ex-senators and as many governors and ex-governors, with a sprinkling of congressmen and lesser political chits. There was no room for state representatives on the platform, and they were obliged to content themselves with seats in their respective delegations.

The Auditorium hall, where the convention was held, was quite inadequate to hold the crowd and overflow meetings were arranged for this afternoon and the night. At the former C. S. Thompson of Missouri was slated to speak and at the latter Senator Wolcott. The delegates themselves were mercurial enough to cover the entire floor and spectators, of whom there were many, who could not gain admission, were obliged to content themselves with the galleries. The morning session spent the morning in the hall and the afternoon in the hall. It kept the men busy handing out the red badge, which furnished the only credential of the convention. The delegates, each of which is entitled to select a vice president of the convention, did a work this morning, and were all busy for business at 2 o'clock. Chairman Brown spoke very briefly in calling the convention to order.

H. Bates of Memphis offered up a prayer and then Colonel Young in a brief address welcomed the delegates.

Salute the representatives of this convention," said he, "as the advance guard of that mighty army now marching its force in every land to do for the overthrow and destruction of a power more ruthless and rapacious and more hurtful to human happiness and prosperity than any despot ever shackled liberty and oppressed mankind. I greet your representatives as the forerunners of countless men now gathering from the field and labor and industry throughout the land to demand the restoration of that social system approved by the wisdom and experience of all the centuries of civilization."

Colonel Young had finished Senator David Turpie of Indiana was announced as the permanent chairman.

Fitzsimmons Surprised All. New York, June 12.—Bob Fitzsimmons had his measurements taken. The figures showed but few changes from the measurements taken in November. The onlookers were amazed at the magnificent development of Fitz's chest and arms.

## BISMARCK CALLED UPON.

In His Address He Proposed a Toast to the Duke of Baden.

Friedrichsruhe, June 12.—The chief municipal authorities of Baden-Baden, Bruchsal, Heidelberg, Freiburg, Karlsruhe, Lahr, Constanz, Mannheim, and Pforzheim called upon Prince Bismarck to-day and presented the ex-chancellor with the freedom of their respective cities.

In reply to the addresses presented to him the prince said he belonged to that class of people who put great value upon the inscription carved upon a gravestone, which he regarded as a good testimonial from the fellow citizens of the deceased. It was of special value to him to know that the Germans of the south and southeast felt comfortable and secure within the empire and believed in its stability. "Badens, Duke and People," he said, "largely shared in the movement of founding the empire and we in Berlin had to wait for a development of our policy until the conditions of Europe had attained a favorable point and also had to wait for the time when it was possible to include the great south German block, Bavaria and Wurtemberg."

Concluding Prince Bismarck said: "I am rather an invalid to-day and not capable of much exertion. I have also become kind of barometer and a change in the weather tells me, therefore, that I want to sit down and take a glass of wine to restore my strength." The ex-chancellor ended his remarks by proposing a toast to the Grand Duke of Baden, who, he said, had always been his protector.

## Working On Valkyrie.

Glasgow, June 12.—Lord Dunraven's new yacht Valkyrie still lies off Laphorne's loft at Govrock, where she is receiving her outfit. Captains Cranfield and Sycamore are personally supervising the work. The crew are engaged in completing the running of her rigging and rigging all her working parts. They were housing and housing her topmast yesterday, which operation was repeated often. The sails are now lying in the loft at Govrock ready to be bent on, but the managing partner in charge of Laphorne's branch professes ignorance of their measurements. The first trial of the boat under sail has been definitely fixed for Saturday, providing the weather is suitable.

## GOOD BICYCLE WORK.

The Fastest Men of the Country in One of the Races.

Syracuse, June 12.—The first day's races of the L. A. W. circuit were held to-day. The weather was fine. Probably no greater or faster array of class B men ever rode in a single day on any track in this country. The races were interesting. Loading was a rare occurrence. Two bad spills, in one of which seven riders went down, spoiled the sport to a great extent, as the lot included some of the best class A riders entered. Nearly all were badly, but not seriously hurt. Two world's and one state record were broken during the day. In the novice race in which E. A. Hughes and W. E. Box acted as pacemakers, Guy Chaffee of the Y. M. C. A. broke the novice record by riding the mile in 2:19. W. E. Shaw of Boston won the two class A open events, and in the half mile established a new class A competition record. The time was 1:33 2-5.

One mile novice—C. J. Chaffee, Y. M. C. A., first; H. H. Easterly, C. C. C., second. Time, 2:19, breaking F. H. Fellow's world's record of 2:20, made last year at the state fair grounds. One mile open, class A, final heat—W. E. Shaw, Boston, first; Harry Connolly, Rochester, second. Time, 2:15. In the second heat of this race F. B. Stowe, Conway, Mass., came in fourth. Half mile open, class B—H. C. Tyler, Springfield, first; C. R. Coulter, Chicago, second. Time, 1:16 4-5.

Half mile handicap, class A, finals—A. J. Latham, Lake George, 30 yards, first; K. B. Schmid, Utica, 30 yards, second. Time, 2:13 3-5.

## GOOD TENNIS PLAYING.

A Large Attendance at the Middle States Championship Games.

Orange, N. J., June 12.—The middle states championship tennis tournament opened on the grounds of the Orange Tennis club of Montrose to-day with a large attendance. The list of entries in men's singles was large. This was the only event played. The men's doubles will be played to-morrow. The play in singles will be continued. The play in the men's singles was very exciting. The weak players were weeded out in the preliminary round. To-day's scores follow:

Men's singles, preliminary round—Calhoun Cragin, New York Tennis club, beat F. K. Jessup, Princeton, 7-5, 6-3. J. Howland, Yale, beat H. W. Merchant, Litchfield, 6-2, 6-0. W. N. Fraser, Kings county, beat L. Gould, 7-5, 6-4. J. Parmley Paret, N. Y. T. C., beat W. O. Beachler, 7-5, 6-2. O. M. Bostwick, N. Y. T. C., beat Holcomb Ward, O. L. T. C., 6-2, 6-3. Richard Stevens beat Arthur Stokes, O. A. C., 6-2, 6-2. H. W. Hague, O. L. T. C., beat H. P. Davis, West Point, 6-4, 8-6. G. H. Miles beat Arthur Taylor, N. Y. T. C., 6-2, 6-1. I. H. Mason, Princeton, beat Arthur Kilt, 6-3, 6-4. B. Miles, Jr., O. L. T. C., beat Alfred S. Taylor, N. Y. T. C., 6-1, 6-3.

First round—L. C. Newley, Princeton, beat Graham W. King, O. A. C., 6-1, 6-0. Stephen C. Millet, N. Y. T. C., beat Calhoun Cragin, 6-3, 6-4. John Howland, Yale, beat W. N. Fraser, Kings county, 6-3, 7-5. J. Parmley Paret, N. Y. T. C., beat O. M. Bostwick, N. Y. T. C., 6-3, 6-3. Richard Stevens, Hoboken, beat Henry Paret, O. L. T. C., 6-1, 6-0. George H. Miles, O. L. T. C., beat I. H. Mason, Princeton, 6-1, 8-6. Edwin P. Fisher, Westside, beat Carmen R. Runyon, O. L. T. C., 6-4, 2-6, 6-3.

Second round—S. C. Miller beat F. C. Newley 6-1, 6-2.

## POOL BILL WAS DEFEATED

## AMENDMENT PROVIDING FOR LOCAL OPTION REJECTED.

Big Majority Against It in the House—Grace Hospital of This City Will Receive Five Thousand Dollars—Appropriations for Other Hospitals.

Hartford, June 12.—In the house of representatives, the order of the day, bill amending act concerning pool selling, as passed in the senate, was called up at 11 o'clock. The amendment provides for local option for the licensing of pools in each year the sale of pools on authorized race courses.

The debate was led off by Representative Judson of Stratford. He said the general assembly of 1893 passed a prohibition bill, as comprehensive a bill as was ever passed in the Connecticut legislature. The committee held a number of hearings on the present bill, which provided for the suspension of the operation of the act in this state.

"We decided unanimously," he continued, "on the bill which provided that pool selling should be permitted for a certain length of time and in opposition. The amendment proposed is a sort of local option law in regard to pool selling. It allows any community by their selectmen, to authorize any association to conduct pool selling for certain days. I can well appreciate that there is a difference in the two bills for the amendment provides for a local decision in the matter, and yet the committee has decided it cannot change its attitude. In liquor selling it has been deemed advisable that each community shall speak for itself in the matter of the sale of liquor; but in pool selling I do not believe there is the same demand, and therefore I would state that our action as a committee is unfavorable to the bill and the amendment."

Representative Lounsbury of Danbury—The outcome of all the testimony taken by the committee was that this is an unjust measure. The laws of the state should be clean and pure in view of the interests of the rising generation. We cannot afford to elevate this sport to the degradation of humanity. Gambling has never been deemed as "right" by the moral sentiment of this state. Beware how you legislate in this line, gentlemen! This state cannot afford to license pool selling or gambling for the price of gold. I do not think, in the line of good government, that we should go any further in licensing any such measures. We should not ask the governor to fix the great seal of the state to such a measure. If this bill is morally wrong then it is wrong for us to try and make it right, and it should not have the sanction of the house just because it passed the senate. We are two distinct bodies. It would be pernicious and wrong legislation.

Representative Warner of Putnam—Never in the history of this state has an attempt been made to sustain legislation so indiscreet as that which is now being attempted. This bill has received great criticism. On its merits and looked at in a moral point of view it should have no standing whatever. The state has still a reputation as "a land of steady habits." This bill is graphically described as "a bill to legalize hell," and if passed it is likely to have that effect. The Rhode Island legislature repealed the pool bill after the state had a bitter experience. New York and New Jersey have obliterated the whole business. In New Jersey the business was a sten in the nostrils of all law abiding citizens. Talk about local option; it is only a bill to localize crime! The difference between this measure and the sale of liquor by local option is as wide as the poles, but it never is right to gamble, and no town ever ought to have the right to legalize pool selling. If as much money could have been expended on the improvement of humanity as has been expended on the development of the horse I very much doubt if a senate would have been found to pass this bill. There is authority for the statement that the best horses can be trotted without the sale of pools. I believe the people of the state will support a fairly conducted horse race. If it will not, we should not be asked to lower our dignity by passing this bill in order to please a debased humanity.

Mr. Goodwin of Woodstock read the resolutions passed by the Congregational church in that town last Sunday against the bill. Friends on either side of the house can unite in rejecting this bill. The man who favors this measure commits political suicide. A motion for the yeas and noes was opposed by Mr. Judson of Stratford, who said it was unnecessary and they were not called for.

Mr. Williams of Glastonbury opposed the bill. He presented the vote of the trustees of Hartford theological seminary remonstrating against the bill. Mr. Range of Guilford opposed the bill. He said it was commendable to allow pool selling twelve days in a year which would not allow the sale fifty-two weeks in the year? After discussing fifty minutes the house, by a vote of 22 to 128, refused to pass the bill. The result was greeted with applause.

## SENATOR BERND'S VICTORY.

In the senate this afternoon Senator Bernd of Danbury won a notable victory in the face of an adverse report from the committee on incorporations. The bill appropriates \$5,000 for the Danbury hospital and Senator Bernd made a telling speech in its favor and the bill was passed without opposition. After the vote the senator was warmly congratulated upon his success. His speech is as follows:

Mr. President—I regret exceedingly that I am compelled to take the floor in behalf of a measure that should have received the unanimous approbation of the committee on appropriations and which should receive the hearty support of every member of this body. It is not my desire to make a long speech at this time, but I feel

it to be my duty to lay before you a few pertinent facts, and ask you to consider them from the standpoint of charity and humanity. One of the noblest institutions in this grand commonwealth, Mr. President and gentlemen of the senate, is the Danbury hospital. This hospital last year received patients from twenty-four towns. One hundred and twenty-two patients were received and cared for during the year. Of those, the great majority were charity patients. A very large proportion were emergency cases, the patients being victims of railway and other accidents.

The field covered by the Danbury hospital is larger than that covered by any other hospital in the state of Connecticut. We are situated in the northwestern part of the state and draw patients from that section that includes the whole of Litchfield and the larger part of Fairfield counties.

Mr. President, the managers of the Danbury hospital ask that the appropriation granted by the state be increased from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per year; not for the purpose of extending its already great and important work, but to enable it to continue its existence. The sum that has been received from the state has been insufficient to pay the running expenses of the hospital and the citizens have been called upon time and again to make up the deficiencies. The churches have aided to the best of their ability, but they were not able to do so. The total amount received from the churches last year was only \$35.50 and the subscriptions from individuals were proportionately small. It should be borne in mind, Mr. President, that Danbury is a peculiar town in that it has but a very few wealthy residents. The number of rich men could be counted on your fingers. It is peculiar also in having but one factory which is almost wholly dependent on the state. The factory has been at such a low ebb during the last two years that Danbury stands to-day one of the most impoverished communities in the state. Poverty, Mr. President, has increased the number of charity patients at the hospital and has almost wiped out the class of paying patients. The managers have repeatedly been obliged to put their hands in their pockets to enable the hospital to continue its work. They are no longer able to continue to contribute so generously and are compelled to ask that the state come to their assistance. They do not ask any more than is given to every other institution of the kind in the state. I desire to call your attention to the fact that every other general hospital in this state receives from the state \$5,000 per year. Most of them have large endowment funds also. The Danbury hospital is comparatively new institution and is struggling hard for an existence. Shall it be said that this general assembly allowed the doors of this noble institution to be closed and its suffering inmates to be turned out into the world for the sake of saving a few dollars that they may be spent for far less worthy causes? I say reverently, God send the Danbury hospital needs no money; not at some future time when there is less need for rigid economy, but it needs it now—to-day.

Mr. President, your committee on humane institutions visited this hospital recently and made a thorough investigation of its work and all that appertains to it. That committee unanimously recommended the increase of the appropriation asked for. They did not make that report without knowing full well that every dollar of the appropriation was needed and would be carefully and judiciously expended.

Mr. President, I appeal to this senate to grant this additional appropriation. I appeal for charity's sake, for humanity's sake and for God's sake that the state of Connecticut intercede to save the Danbury hospital from having its doors closed and its keys handed over to the keeping of its creditors. It is not much to ask—only \$2,000. It is only what you are giving every other general hospital in this state. If we are to economize, Mr. President, let us do it at the cost of human agony. Human suffering is the most ruthless hand of accident; for many of the sick are dependent upon the generosity of the people for comfort and proper care. Eyes made tearful by distress are looking piteously toward you, gentlemen of the senate, and voices made tremulous by affliction and pain are lifted in a fervent appeal that they may be accorded the slight boon it is within your power to grant.

Mr. President, and gentlemen of the senate, before closing I desire to call your attention to the fact that the Danbury hospital is one of more than ordinary importance. Danbury is a railroad center, its hospital is being called upon to receive victims of accidents from a distance of thirty miles on each of three railroads. Besides that, it was the scene of fifteen heroic operations on critical cases during the last year. Everyone of those cases resulted in complete victory of the patient. It is ready and able to do the work of the larger and wealthier and more pretentious hospitals, not only in this state, but in the United States.

While I was a selectman my attention was called to the case of a very poor man who was supposed to be critically ill. A consultation of physicians decided that by an operation there was one chance in a hundred of saving his life. He was taken to the Danbury hospital and the operation was performed. In a few weeks he began to recover, and to-day is well and strong. That man, Mr. President, has a wife and seven little children depending on him for support. I tremble to think of their pitiable condition if the husband and father had died. It is because we had the Danbury hospital that he is alive to-day.

There is a still more harrowing case there now. A three-year-old child has a disease that has almost destroyed its eyes. The physicians said that in order to save it from total blindness it must be sent to the hospital where it could receive care and treatment that would save its sight. (Continued on Seventh Page.)

## WRIGHT'S PECULIAR CASE

## ARRESTED HERE ON COMPLAINT OF MT. VERNON AUTHORITIES.

His Bondsmen Surrendered Him—His Strange Story of a Sister's Alleged Persecution—Was About to Leave This City—Taken to Mt. Vernon.

John C. Wright was arrested by Sergeant Cowles at the Bradley house, 518 State street, yesterday afternoon on complaint of the authorities of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and locked up at police headquarters charged with being a fugitive from justice. Wright was found at the Bradley house, where he has been stopping for several days, and although he claimed his arrest was an outrage he accompanied the officer quietly to police headquarters.

Wright was seen in the lockup last night by a "Courier" reporter, to whom he told the following story: "I am not in any sense of the word a fugitive from justice, nor do I suppose that is the charge. I am unable to tell why I am arrested except it be on a bail piece, and that is merely a conjecture on my part. My story is as follows:

"This persecution has all been brought about by my sister, Ella S. Underdonk of Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Her name differs from mine owing to the fact that when she was a child she was adopted by a family named Underdonk and took their name. Some time ago my sister and myself were engaged in the grocery business in Mt. Vernon. My sister lived with me and my family. She and my wife did not agree, and after a time there was a quarrel between them. We decided to separate and I bought out my sister's interest in the business."

"During the settlement of the business my sister secured Attorney Stewart W. Cowan of Mt. Vernon to look after her interests. After everything had been settled up, as I supposed, she demanded \$500 from me, and when I refused to give it to her brought suit against me and attached my property. The case was subsequently decided in my favor, but so much trouble and notoriety had ruined my business and I was compelled to sell out everything I had for the benefit of my creditors. Among the latter was the firm of Dillon & Douglass of this city."

"About this time the lawyer, Cowan, got my sister to deed all her property to some one who is called by the name of Frank W. Wheeler of New Haven. I went to see him several times about the matter, and each time he threw me bodily out of his office. Finally, I became exasperated at such treatment, and wrote him a letter in which I said, 'If you won't meet me on business grounds I will meet you as man to man and fight you.' This letter was never mailed and never left my house until in some way my sister got possession of it and took it to her lawyer, Cowan."

"The latter immediately had me arrested under the laws of New York charging me with inciting to fight a duel, and I was indicted by the grand jury and bonds fixed at \$2,000. The bonds were given for me by Theodore Taylor of Mt. Vernon, \$600, my wife \$300 and John Farrell \$300. I also left my carriage with Taylor. After this my wife and I broke up housekeeping and my wife went with her four children to her parents' home at Croton lake, while I came here to try to get a new start in life. I had just secured employment and telegraphed to my wife to come on here with the children and the household effects, and we would settle here. I secured employment with a Bridgeport carpentering firm, Burritt & Co., and was at work for them in this city."

"Now comes what I suppose is the real reason for my arrest. My wife took the carriage from Taylor as her means had become exhausted, and sold it to defray the expense of bringing my family and effects to this city. When my bondsmen, Taylor, heard of this I suppose he became frightened and surrendered me. This is, of course, only a conjecture, but I suppose that is the real cause of my arrest. My trial in Mt. Vernon comes off next Monday, and only this morning I wrote to my attorney asking him to try to have it postponed so that I might have a chance to earn a little money. To-day I also received a telegram from my wife to the effect that she had shipped the household goods and would herself be here to-day. I have seen Dr. Wheeler of this city and he assures me that he knows nothing about the case, and that so far as he knew no property had been deeded to him, yet the records at White Plains shows that it has been deeded to some Dr. Wheeler of New Haven. Dr. Wheeler said that somebody must have either his knowledge or consent."

Wright's wife arrived in the city last evening and was dumfounded to hear of her husband's trouble. She went at once to the lockup, where she remained with him until the arrival of the officer from Mt. Vernon. The furniture has also arrived here, and is now at the freight station.

Dr. Frank H. Wheeler when questioned about the matter last night said he knew nothing of any property being deeded to him, and hadn't the slightest idea in reference to the matter. He did say, however, that Wright came to him and asked him to cash a \$500 note held by him from his sister, as all her property had been deeded to him (Wheeler). The latter explained that there was some mistake and that he knew absolutely nothing in reference to the matter.

Sergeant Leckwith, of the Mt. Vernon police force, came to this city about 10:30 o'clock last night, armed with a bail piece, and took Wright back with him to Mt. Vernon on the 4:30 o'clock train this morning.

## Close of a Monastery.

Berlin, June 12.—The Mariaburg monastery, the monks of which were accused of ill-treating lunatics who were confined in the place, has been closed by order of the government.

## JUMPED FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE

## Was Picked Up Unhurt—Not an Aspirant for Fame, He Says, but Tired of Life.

New York, June 12.—Another man jumped from the Brooklyn bridge this morning into the East river—successfully to the mind of bareheaded seekers after fame, but unsuccessfully as he regards it himself. He sought death, but when he found himself in the depths of the river he changed his mind and struggled for his life.

He out-did the previous jumpers inasmuch as he carried no weights on his feet and had no boat to pick him up, but coolly swam on his back until he was able to climb on a ferry boat, and when he reached land he walked unaided to the police station. The man was David Cohen, a Hungarian, of 115 Ludlow street. He is twenty-three years old.

Leo Vettelheimer of Jersey City Heights was driving his wagon near the entrance of the Brooklyn bridge at 10 o'clock when a young man of medium height, attired in a respectable appearing gray tweed suit and brown hat, accosted him and asked him for a lift across the bridge. Vettelheimer assented and the young man climbed on the wagon. A small boy of the name of Stephen Connelly was also on the wagon.

During the drive out on the bridge the young man sang in broken English "Two Little Girls in Blue." By the time he had finished the song the wagon was one hundred feet east of the New York tower in the southern roadway. Connelly commenced to laugh at the fellow's singing and the man replied:

"You laugh at me now, but you will cry when you see what I am going to do." As he started to jump off the wagon Connelly seized his coat tails, but he broke loose and ran up the roadway. Vettelheimer's cries attracted the attention of Policeman Duryee, who was on the footpath. Duryee called to the man to stop and then started to climb down to the roadway. Policeman Ganley saw the fellow and ran to stop him, but before he could reach him he had climbed between the lattice and the iron girder at the side of the bridge and dropped off.

Looking over the side of the bridge the men saw him turn three times. Then he struck the water on his back and rose to the surface. He was seen to strike out and then, having fully recovered himself, rolled over on his back and commenced to paddle slowly. The strong tide carried him along under the bridge. The ferryboat Wyoming, running from the foot of Roosevelt street to Grand street, Williamsburg, had just left its pier when the man at the wheel spied the jumper floating rapidly toward him. He stopped the boat. When the fellow was about fifty feet away the deckhands hurled a life preserver to him. He did not see it and came paddling on. He got right under the bow and the deckhands called to him and held a boat hook out for him. He grasped it. Then a long ladder was shoved over the side of the boat into the water.

He crawled up a few rungs and then firmly clutched the ladder, which was thrown into the boat. As soon as the fellow reached the deck he commenced to laugh. He was apparently suffering from nothing but nervous shock. The tugboat Hosmae steamed up to the Wyoming, took the jumper on board and landed him at the Clyde lane pier.

Bridge Policeman Cash, who had hurried down to the pier on learning of the accident, at once arrested the jumper, who gave him his name. Cohen was trembling violently, but was perfectly conscious and walked at the policeman's side to the Oak street station. Here he emptied his pockets, laughingly, handing out a knife, an empty pocketbook and a \$2 bill. A call was sent for an ambulance, and one arrived from the Hudson street hospital. The surgeon found Cohen seated in a chair, shivering violently, but apparently suffering from no serious injury.

Cohen was asked why he had jumped from the bridge. He replied in broken English: "I wanted to drown myself. I cannot make a living." "Why did you swim if you were going to kill yourself? Did you change your mind?" was asked. He nodded his head in assent. Then he picked up his coat, and at the surgeon's command walked out to the ambulance, climbed in and was carried to the hospital.

## BOTH CREWS AT WORK.

## The Course for the Big Race Has at Last Been Staked Off.

New London, June 12.—Nearly the entire course for the big race on the Thames has been marked by flags set at intervals of a half mile to-day by Captain Ed Griffin in the steamer Skip Jack, but the crews have not made use of them in speed trials yet.

This morning the Yale and Harvard crews went into their boats at 10:30 and spent a couple of hours in rowing short stretches, in which the faults of the oarsmen were corrected by the coaches and attention given to stroke and form. The Harvard crews pulled over the longest distances, coming down as far as the navy yard, accompanied by the launch, from which the coaches observed the work and gave instructions to remedy visible defects. Yale remained within hailing distance of quarters almost and in the waters of the cove just above Gale's Ferry, a section which has always been a favorite practice ground for the Yale men.

A strong southerly breeze made the course too rough for the best work, except well up the breeze. This evening's practice, like that of the forenoon, was also done up river. It was expected one or both the "Varsity" crews might cover the full course, but they did not attempt it, as before dusk a dense fog hung over river and land, making it dangerous for the boats.

The agreement of Harvard and Cornell to engage in sports is the absorbing topic at the quarters of the crews. It came as a big surprise to Yale, for nothing of the sort was anticipated. The matter has been freely talked over since the news came in the morning papers. Robert J. Cook would not talk about the matter, as he knew nothing except what he saw in the papers.

## NO INTERFERENCE ALLOWED

## PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S DECIDED STAND IN CUBAN MATTERS.

He Has Issued a Proclamation in Which He Warns All People From Shipping Arms or in Any Other Manner Engaging in the War Which is Now Being Carried on Against Spain.

Washington, June 12.—The president to-day issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, The island of Cuba is now the seat of serious civil disturbances, accompanied by armed resistance to the authority of the established government of Spain, a power with which the United States are and desire to remain on terms of peace and amity; and Whereas, The laws of the United States prohibit their citizens, as well as all others being within and subject to their jurisdiction, from taking part in such disturbances adversely to such established government by accepting or exercising commissions for warlike service against it by enlistment or procuring others to enlist for such service by fitting out or arming or procuring to be fitted out, and armed ships of war for such service, by augmenting the force of any ship of war engaged in such service and arriving in a port of the United States, and by setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for military enterprises to be carried on from the United States against the territory of such government;

Now, therefore, in recognition of the laws aforesaid and in discharge of the obligations of the United States towards a friendly power and as a measure of precaution, and to the end that citizens of the United States and all others within its jurisdiction may be deterred from subjecting themselves to legal forfeitures and penalties, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States of America, do hereby admonish all such citizens and other persons to abstain from every violation of the laws hereinbefore referred to, and do hereby warn them that all violations of such laws will be rigorously prosecuted, and I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States charged with the execution of said laws the utmost diligence in preventing violations thereof and bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and nineteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President: RICHARD OLNEY, Secretary of State.

## ON THE BALL FIELD.

## Results of the Games in the Big League Yesterday.

At Washington—Cincinnati looked to be the winner of to-day's contest when in the last half of the fourth the rain came down in torrents and Umpire Long had to call the game. Rheins pitched good ball, while Anderson was an easy mark. In the first Smith made a homer, bringing in McPhee. The score:

Washington ..... 0 1 0 0-1 Cincinnati ..... 3 2 0 2-5

Hits—Washington 2, Cincinnati 5. Errors—Washington 1, Batteries—Anderson and Maguire; Rheins and Merritt.

At Baltimore—The Pittsburghs outplayed the home team to-day and won by superior batting. The score:

Baltimore ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 Pittsburgh ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-6

Hits—Baltimore 8, Pittsburgh 14. Errors—Baltimore 1, Pittsburgh 0. Batteries—Esper and Clarke; Killen and Kinslow.

At Brooklyn—Kinsinger made himself apparent to-day. The score:

Brooklyn ..... 1 0 7 0 5 0 0 0-18 St. Louis ..... 0 2 0 0 0 0 4 0-8

Hits—Brooklyn 12, St. Louis 12. Errors—Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 3. Batteries—Gambert, McDougall and Grim; Kinsinger and Feltz.

At New York—Just before the game to-day Jack Doyle, captain of the New Yorks, while practicing, fell and sprained his ankle. He had to be carried from the field and Farrell took charge of the New Yorks. The Cleveland had no trouble in winning. Young was hit in only one inning. The score:

New York ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-3 Cleveland ..... 0 3 0 0 0 2 3 0-8

Hits—New York 9, Cleveland 13. Errors—New York 5, Cleveland 1. Batteries—German and Wilson; Young and